New York Office: 126 Tribane Building. Chicago Office: Boyce Building.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter, 2 cents each. By mail-anywhere in the U.S. or Canada-postage prepaid-50 cents per month. Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year; with foreign postage added, \$3.08.

(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.) as second-class mail matter.)

[FAll mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Rates of advertising made known on application.

The Evening Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1901-TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES. No. 15,040.

TWO CENTS.

Claim the Control Has Passed to

THAT MEANS HARRIMAN SYNDICATE

Representative of That Party

FEARS SOME LEGAL TRICK

lowing statement today: "In spite of all that may be said and printed, we stand on our assertion of the past few days that we believe possession of Northern Pacific railroad is now held by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. It may take some time to prove this, and it is even possible that some legal trick may be devised to wrest control from us. At this time, how-

ever, there is no doubt in our minds that we are in power. As far as the Burlington | by American naval vessels, saves deal goes, that is only indirectly involved in the Northern Pacific controversy, and we believe it will go through in due time." Co. no statement regarding Northern Pa-

with practically nothing doing on the "curb," Wall street was very quiet. Al- sea. though the exchanges were not open most places, so that the ownership of the for business, all of the larger broker-thority beyond three miles at the most, and age houses had their clerks at work age houses and their clerks at work straightening out the accounts of specula-tors and putting their books in order. In the rush days from Monday to Friday none of the usual making out of customers' statements was done, and it probably will be late tomorrow night before the balancing of accounts will be finished.

Many speculators went down town to await the bank statement and to get the London quotations for American securities. At 2 p. n. London's prices generally showed advances as compared with the close at New York yesterday, the extreme rise being 18 points in Northern Pacific. Other stocks generally were up, but United States Steel common was % and the preferred 12 lower. Illinois Central showed a decline

Interest in Northern Pacific.

All interest in the financial world remains absorbed in the great contest for the control of Northern Pacific and the rivalries that have been caused by that battle. The heavy buying in Union Pacific yesterday ants. The keeper of the Golden Gate lifeof the railway giants was to be transferred to that stock again. The high price for the time Kuhn. Loeb & Co. were settling with shorts yesterday at \$150 a share they were paying the same price over the c all who offered the securities for in-

Interview With J. J. Hill.

lowing interview with James J. Hill: "Mr. Hill, are the troubles between the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific settled?" asked a reporter.

I never myself had any doubt that in the end we should come out all right. And the trouble was not foisted on the public

this 'dispute,' as the papers call it, have been fomented by the papers themselves. When we who are concerned can get to-gether and talk matters over the differences will not be so great as they appear. They will not be impossible of settlement. But look at the ruin that has been done. Mr. Hill paused and turned half around. When he turned back there were tears in

who are not rich, who are comparatively and they had faith in them and in me. Now they are completely ruined, and simply because they have been caught in the vortex of a gamble. Yet they bought their shares in good faith." "Mr. Hill," asked the reporter, "do you

trial just now?"

feel too much grieved over the situation. This very morning I got a letter from the wife of a friend of mine, telling me of the losses to her family. I repeat that this trouble has not been of my making, and no one regrets it more than I do.

"Will the trouble end soon?"
"Yes, if common sense prevails; yes."

London Short on Northern Pacific. held by the Morgans and Kuhn, Loeb & vided with thirteen-inch guns. Co., and therefore the brokers are unable to secure a single share for delivery. situation has a depressing effect. Owing to the closing of the New York stock ex- modern warfare. change Americans were absolutely stag-nant awaiting developments.

afternoon, and a conference will be held. It is hoped he and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will do something to relieve the situation. In change here was easier quotations mostly showed a marked advance. Northern Pacific common was quoted at an advance of 3012 points in connection with the settle-

PRESIDENT AT DEL MONTE.

The Party Will Rest There Till Monday Morning. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

DEL MONTE, Cal., May 11.-The presidential train arrived here this morning and the party will remain until Monday morning, arriving in San Francisco Tuesday The President and other members of the party will rest here, the program being arranged so that only one or two functions are to take place.

The weather is cool, but the party will enjoy bathing in the Pacific.

Mrs. McKinley has been suffering from a bone felon on one of her fingers, but her health is otherwise good. The pain kept

her awake several nights. Secretary Wilson, Mr. Moore and others who were robbed by pickpockets at Los Angeles have received telegrams from friends offering protection. Governor Bayers telegraphs that he will send several rangers if necessary.

OWNERS OF N. P. R. R. IT WILL NOT BE TOLERATED SCHWAB ON STEEL company to surround himself with his practical assistants instead of directors.

REPORTED FORTIFICATION OF MA-GELLAN STRAITS.

The Passage Has a Distinctly International Character and Cannot Be Made a Mare Clausum.

The attention of naval officers has been attracted to the reports that the Straits of Magellan are being fortified by Chile, That waterway is a customary route used by United States naval vessels between the Atlantic and Pacific, the battle ship Oregon having made that passage during her famous run to join the squadron off Santiago, while the collier Alexander is now taking the same route around to the naval coaling depot at Pichilinqui, Mexico, the Nero following in a few days over the same course. Under these circumstances, it is held by naval officials that the straits have a distinctly international character, and that any move to make them a "mare clausum" would not be tolerated by maritime nations. In this view of the case the fortification of the straits is said to concern the United States and other maritime nations quite as much as Argentina, which, with Chile, controls the territory along the straits.

The Magellan route, commonly followed 1.000 miles in the passage around South America, and this is not only a large item in time of peace, but it is said to be a mat-ter of vital importance in time of war. As At the banking house of J. P. Morgan & merchant vessels also use this route almost on no statement regarding Northern Pathem on each trip between the Atlantic and Pacific sides. Naval officials compare the situation to that in the North sea and conworld, which no one nation has ever un-dertaken to fortify or to treat as a closed The Magellan route is very wide in this is far short of the width of the water-

WILL NOT PAY.

The Controller's Decision in a Claim for Damages.

There is one thing about your Uncle Samuel that a great many citizens find out to their disgust from time to time. He will never pay a bill that he can get out of through a technical loophole. Equity does not go with him; you've got to have the documents on him, in black and white, and be careful that they are accurate, too.

Here's a little case in the Treasury Department today, showing how thrifty Uncle Sam can be on occasion, Mr. Hagerty of San Francisco presented a claim for \$32.50 for injuries to his buggy incurred while provoked much comment, and today the saving station, while attempting to force street was wondering whether the fight the lifeboat through the breakers, was injured and rendered unconscious. load heavier than the vehicle was intended to carry, the axies were bent and the springs broken. Mr. Hagerty thought the government might pay the bill, But your Uncle Samuel saw a loophole. There had been no contract and he would st pay. Hear what the controller's de-

ciston says: "Moreover, it does not appear that any contract for such transportation was made; or that any agent of the government was authorized to make such contract. The government is under no legal obligation to provide for the care of disabled keepers of life-saving stations otherwise than is pro-vided by section 7 of the act of May 4, 1882. Under this state of facts and law the transportation of the keeper by the laimant must be regarded as a voluntary act of humanity and no legal liability for upon the United States!

Next time Mr. Hagerty goes around alding injured life-savers he will probably make a ontract with a duly authorized agent be fore he permits the use of his road buggy.

CANNOT BE CONFIRMED.

The Report That the Duke of York Will Visit the United States.

The report from London that the Duke of York will visit the United States cannot be confirmed at the British embassy, where no information on the subject has been received. It has been understood that the duke would visit Canada after completing his stay at Melbourne, and it is not improbable if he concludes to make the Canadian trip that he will come also to the United States. Thus far, however, there has been no official intimation that royal party will come to this part of the Pauncefote seems to indicate that there is no expectation of such a visit.

TO BE COMMISSIONED.

Flag to Be Raised on the Illinois July 1.

The U.S. S. Illinois, which is the latest battle ship built on the Atlantic coast with thirteen-inch guns in her main battery, will be placed in commission at Hampton Roads July 1. Capt. George A. Converse will be her first commander, and will take her to older battle ships, these vessels are proother new battle ships carry twelve-inch The guns in their main batteries, and that caliber is now accepted as more suitable for

Entitled to Compensation.

Controller Tracewell of the Treasury Department has overruled the decision of the auditor for the War Department in the case of George C. Shaw, lieutenant, 1st District of Columbia Volunteers, in the Spanish war.

The claim is for \$300 extra pay, which the controller allows. The question was raised by the auditor that no pay was due because Lieutenant Shaw had been placed on waiting orders and that there was no record of his having been on duty during the furlough period. The controller finds that Lieutenant Shaw was on duty with a board of officers to compare mustering rolls, and is, therefore, entitled to the compensation.

Personal Mention.

Mr. Horace E. Potter, professor of the department of design, Cleveland School of Art, will arrive temerrow morning on a week's visit to Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Auer, at 315 S street, Eckington.

Cleveland, Ohio, is home on a two weeks' ington.

President of the Great Trust Before the Industrial Commission.

TELLS ABOUT THE CORPORATION

Unusually Frank in His Statements

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Company, the greatest corporation in the world, and which is familiarly known as the "Billion Dollar Trust." was a witness before the industrial commission today. He was present by invitation, and his appearance naturally attracted an unusual audience. To those who were strangers to Mr. Schwab his personal appearance was in the nature of a surprise. He had none of the earmarks of a magnate about him. His splendidly proportioned figure was the personification of the athlete and the ruddy glow of his cheeks heightened this impression. Business cares had made no wrinkles on his strongly chiseled face, nor put a thread of gray in his black hair. Beardless as a youth, he did not look to be as old as he is, and he is but forty-

His full-lipped mouth was genial in its lines, and his bright, black eyes danced with humor or became scrutinizing with nquiry as he was witty or studying questions propounded that required slight consideration. He wore a dark sack coat and vest, and over the latter was a simple strand of gold links scarcely larger than an eyeglass chain. His trousers were dark striped, his shoes patent leather and his dark scarf bore no pin. The favorable im-pression he made was accentuated by his manner in acquainting the commission with the tremendous affairs with which he has been and is identified. He was frank and free in his statements to an extent altogether unexpected by members of the com-

mission and other listeners alike.

After being sworn by Mr. Phillips, he stated his name and gave his place of business at No. 71 Broadway, New York, He said, by way of introduction, that his appearance before the commission had been most unexpected, and he hoped it would be

perhaps it will be difficult to fully describe its workings, but 1 desire to be frank

and full to the extent of my ability." Scheme of the Carnegie Company. In reply to questions by Prof. Jenks, the expert, of Cornell University, Mr. Schwab said he had been president of the Carnegie

on the lakes to transport it from the mines in the northwest, and owned a railroad 156 neluding ralls, billets and armor. "I mention armor," remarked the wit-

ness, with a genial smile, "because it is so The Carnegie manufactures embrace about 50 per cent of the structural, about 30 per cent of the rails and about half of armor outpot of the whole country Proceeding, he related how the twenty-six ubsidiary companies under control of the Carnegie company had been taken in under

ping business. He retained control of all. The stock was placed at \$1,000 a share and was never listed, and it may interest you to know that there was only one sale of

The United States Steel Company. Coming down to the formation of the United States Steel Company, Mr. Schwab said it was different from the Carnegie company, in that it had taken in numerous as tubes, wire, tin plate, and so forth. It had never before been the rule to consolidate such divergent interests. Asked by Prof. Jenks to indicate what advantages he thought would accrue from such consolidation Mr. Schwab said they were many

by separate interests, and the ore of one has been always a complicated one, but it is clearing now, because by consolidation of interests we can get the very best combinations of ore by which to most econom

when contracts for carrying ore had to be made, in addition to the vessels owned by the Carnegie and other companies, there vessels, and the first to reach a dock will be first loaded and then its destination will be determined."

Proceeding, Mr. Schwab gave an interesting view of the policy of his company. He said it was the intention to make the United States Steel Company virtually a great clearing house for its subsidiary com-panies. Each of the latter would have a lirectorate that would control its particular course, place such men as it deemed proper

"In case the directors did not conduct affairs to suit the parent company, what would be the result?" inquired Mr. Far-"At the end of the year new directors would probably be elected," returned Mr.

Schwab, with a meaning laugh. Other Advantages Cited.

Returning to the consideration of the advantages to be derived from consolidation the witness laid stress upon the improved facilities that would be made in distributing the work. Manufacturing now carried on at one plant that can be more economically conducted at another would be transferred thereto, as for instance the work large saving in the cost of superintendence and direction. For instance certain skilled men were needed at furnaces where there were two in a plant or fifty, and each subtion. Then again the same methods and the best would be followed at all works There would be saving, too, in offices. Where each big company formerly maintained a separate office in New York with directors, leased wires, telephone service

practical assistants instead of directors.
"Do you know of any disadvantages that result from consolidation," he was

"None," responded Mr. Schwab, after a moment's reflection. "There are none that I know of which I can speak definitely." When asked if the consolidation would affect laboring men, and as to the position of the latter in the Carnegie company, Mr. Schwab stated that every superintendent Schwab stated that every superintendent in the latter company was individually in-terested in the profits of his department and received a percentage of them.

"I hope," he added, "that results will prove that the same system will be found advantageous to the United States Steel

Company."
He was asked if he would furnish the commission with a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the company, and replied ORGANIZED LABOR

Will would gladly do so.

"And of the syndicate agreement?"

"I wouldn't like to promise that," said

Mr. Schwab with the same engaging smile.

That is a private matter and I cannot promise that at this time." In reply to a question as to what effect consolidation would have on prices, Mr. Schwab said:

"I think the tendency will be toward somewhat lower prices. I do not think there is a probability of higher prices uness something unforeseen happens." Continuing, he said prices of steel and iron were fixed by the law of supply and

Regarding the lower prices charged on exported goods to those sold at home, Mr. Schwab said that exported goods were frequently sold at a loss in order to keep the foreign market and keep the mills going. as, it was better to take the insurance of low prices than close down. "Could you afford to sell all your goods in this country at export prices and pay prevailing wages?"

"No." was the emphatic response. "Nothing like it. 'Is it true that all manufactured goods sell cheaper abroad than they do at home? "I think that is true."
"Do European manufacturers follow the

same course in selling to us?"
"Most undoubtedly." He was brought back again to advan-tages by Mr. Phillips, and said the consolidation would result in another great advantage by doing away with great expenditures in plants. Present plants could be improved at much less cost. He estimated that his company would produce about 75 per cent of the steel and iron output of the country, but did not think this preponderance would give it a monopoly. He recited

several other advantages and was then asked about the protective tariff. The Tariff and Labor.

"Reduce the tariff," said Mr. Schwab, "and the wages of labor will be reduced. Labor forms the largest element. Our greatest exports have been in rails and billets, wherein labor is the least factor comparatively and not in the lines upon which the most labor is exerted." Asked his opinion upon allowing ore to ome in free, he said it virtually did so now. "We now own mines enough to supply ourselves, but we have assumed contracts

from elsewhere formerly made by constitu-ent companies. I think it is entirely fair to put a liberal price on ore. Geologists have established the fact that there is only a certain amount of ore in this country.
"The English are suffering now because they did not husband their raw material. They are now getting ore from Spain, and Northern Pacific in London today was taken by many as an indication that buying for control of the property was still going on wherever the seller had the stock to deliver. It was learned today, also, that at the man could receive heat the tips time Kuhn London today was a mindication that buying on the property was still going to the station, so that the man could receive he said it had mined all ore required for its purposes, amounting to about 6,000,000 of putting the right valuation on ore. Free

ore would have no effect or American consumers. In reply to a question as to what effect corporate consolidations would have on the chances of men for employment Mr.

'Appointments were never so before as they are now for men of brain and energy who are willing to work. There was never so great a scarcity of the special men who are required by manufactories Men with exceptional abilities have chances equal to any such men ever had. I doubt however, if men with small financial capital have."

Labor and Organizations. Mr. Schwab was then asked to give a comparative statement of his knowledge of wages past and present in steel and iron industries. This proved to be one of the

most interesting of his contributions. "The average wages at the Carnegie company," he said, "have been greater each year since 1892 than they were in any year preceding 1892. There has been no aristocracy of labor at Carnegle since 1892, under which some men were paid \$100 and some

men \$1 a day. "Up to 1892 labor organizations controlled the Carnegie works. Since then we have had no labor organizations in the works, although there are some on the docks. Since that time the lower-priced men have been given better wages and the higher-priced ones reduced. No man there gets \$100 a day now, or half of it. Under the control of labor some men in the rolling mills got three or four times as much wages as other men doing the same kind

of work in similar mills. "The relative wages were in countless other ways unjust. At Homestead once, for instance, the labor organizations not only selected the foremen, but named those who were to succeed them in case of va-cancies. The elimination of the system

was not a question of wages, but one of business. Mr. Schwab paused a moment and then said slowly:

"As you perhaps know, I have been a workingman, but if I was a workingman today in one of the mills, I would not belong to any labor organization. Labor crganizations put all men in the same class of work on the same level. If I was a bright, wide-awake, active, vigilant n an, I would, under the rule of the labor organizations, be put in the same class as the poorest equipped workman of the lot." Continuing, he said that last year at Homestead an average was struck sums received by all employes, including boys who received wages, excluding regularly salaried employes, every working day being counted, whether the men and boys worked er not, and the average received by each was \$4. "What was the minimum received?" he

"One dollar and fifty cents for the men, for the laborers," answered Mr. Schwab.
"What was the maximum?" Mr. Schwab's reply convulsed commis-

sioners and others alike "I was in Weber & Fields' not long ago," he said, "and Fields was asked: 'What would you do for \$10,000?' His reply was: 'I am ashamed to tell you!' So I'm ashamed to tell you what that maximum was; but it wasn't \$160 a day, or half

Mr. Schwab's examination was continued at great length upon the lines already inaminers in the same characteristic manner.

EX-POSTMASTER HARRISON HERE. Discussed Cuban Postal Affairs With General Bristony. J. R. Harrison, ex-postmaster at Havana.

who succeeded Mr. Thompson and was succeeded by Mr. Hernandez, called at the Post Office Department today, having, with conducted at Youngstown, Ohio, would be done at Johnstown, Pa. There would be a his wife, arrived from New York last night. He called on Mr. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, discussed postal matters in Cuba, and said that postal affairs in were two in a plant or fifty, and each subsidiary company formerly had to have a skilled chemist and other specialists. Under the new order of things a single specialist in each line would suffice for all the works. This would simplify and cheapen production. Then again the same methods and mail depredations.

Cloudburst at Tarentum, Pa. A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., last night says: A mighty cloudburst atruck Tarenand all that, it would be possible to have one central office building. It was the intention also to have each president of each age in a very short time.

FOUR MEETINGS HELD

Proceedings of the Conference of Charities and Corrections.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT BUREAU

Consideration of Juvenile Delinquents and the Destitute.

VIEWS ON OUTDOOR RELIEF

There were four meetings today held by the national conference of charities and correction. The general session was devoted to the subject of "Legislation Concerning Charities," at which the suggestion was made and quite generally approved that Congress be appealed to to provide for the establishment of a bureau of charities and correction, to be located in this city, in order to collect and disseminate information concerning this subject

Three section meetings were also held between 11 and 1 o'clock, when papers were read and discussed on the subjects of 'Boards of Guardians," "Mental Capacity of Juvenile Delinquents" and "Outdoor Re-

At a meeting held this morning by the committee on time and place Milwaukee. Wis., was selected as the place for the next meeting of the conference, the exact date to be fixed later, but to be in May, 1902. At the general meeting held in the Co lumbian University Hall this morning Mr.



R. Bunkenhoff.

science of the University of Minnesota, concerning charities, read a committee re-port on "The Special Field of National legislation," in which the suggestion was made that a bureau be established in this city to collect and disseminate information The general welfare clause of the constitution should cover such effort on the part of the general government, but at any rate Congress had established the Department of Agriculture and the bureaus of labor and education, and the proposed bureau of charities and correction was desired for the same class of work applied by the bureaus to other lines of inquiry. not propose that Congress should dispense any general charity, but to confine its efforts to the collection and spread of reliable data which would be an invaluable assistance to people engaged in such work

all over the country. There should be a central office for the identification of criminals by the Bertillion method. The best authorities today acknowledge, he said, that there are no trustworthy statistics of crime in this country. The fig-ures of the federal census at the end of a census period are not satisfactory to work-ers in this line of thought. He did not attempt to outline an exact plan for the formation of such a bureau, because that would make desirable a very thorough con-

sideration of the subject.

Dr. Wines' Views. Dr. Frederick H. Wines made additional suggestions in regard to the report of the committee. He approved the plan for securing information in some central office in this city, but thought it could be best and most easily done through means of a division of the census office if the census work is to be made permanent. thought the government might well spend some money on gathering such static-tics concerning charities and corrections, and

thought the social sciences, which are be



C. E. Faulkner, Minneapolis, Minn.

ginning to be recognized as having a legiti-mate and proper place in the field of scien-tific investigation and research should be promoted upon the opening of the new cen tury to a higher place in the government. Dr. Wine suggested that a splendid oppor-tunity exists at this time for some man of wealth to endow the convention of charities and correction so that it would long followed without the disadvantages which are met by having to beg the necessary funds for its expenses. He said that \$10,000 a year would be ample to cover its expenses of printing, &c., and to allow it to greatly increase the value of its work. This suggestion was greeted with loud ap-

The meeting was then opened to a gen eral debate, remarks being limited to five minutes. Mrs. Lincoln of Boston said the establishment of such a beareau as that suggested was a subject that was ex-tremely timely, now that the conference s considering the question of employing paid secretary.

Mr. Edward T. Devine of New York ap-

proved the suggestion made in the commit-tee's report and said the question of the kind of man who would be put at the head of such a beareau should be considered, the question being whether the appointmen would go to a politician who knows noth miliar with it.

Dr. S. J. Barrows said the professional politicians sometimes develop into very good executive officers. He had no sympathy with the view of men who attribute evil to legislatures and to Congress. Congress was always in sympathy with a good cause. Mr. Barrows approved the commit-(Continued on Tenth Page.)

HOMEWARD MOVEMENT FROM MAN-ILA TO BEGIN AT ONCE.

Delay Caused in Transfer of Chaffee's Men From China to the Philippines.

It is expected at the War Department that the homeward movement of the ten volunteer regiments in the Philippines will begin today or tomorrow, by the departure from Manila of the transports Hancock, Pennsylvania and Buford, carrying the 31st, 40th and 41st regiments of Infantry. The remaining seven regiments will be forwarded by other transports between now and the 20th instant, and the officers of the quartermaster's department predict that the last of the volunteer army will be in this country, ready for muster-out division of the War Department, was disby the 20th of June, ten days before that missed today upon a charge of attempting army expires by limitation. The transport to sell information in the archives of the Ohio, which will assist in this movement, arrived at Manila today, and the Thomas is due on the 14th or 15th instant. According to the original schedule the Thomas was not needed for the movement of the volunteers and was simply to be used in bringing home any surplus troops that might remain after their departure.

Smallpox on the Indiana.

The transport Indiana, under the original schedule, was to leave Manila on the 20th instant, with a volunteer regiment. The vessel was sent to China to take part of General Chaffee's army to the Philippines. On the trip over a case of smallpox was Washington post office in the name of John found on board and has caused the deten- B. Dickinson. tion of the vessel at Nagasaki. On learning of the facts the quartermaster general instructed the quartermaster in charge of the vessel to land the patient, fumigate the ship and proceed to China without de-

lay. Notwithstanding these orders the Indiana still remains at Nagasaki. The cause of her delay is not understood at the War Department. The Japanese authorities are strict in the enforcement of that they have refused to permit the landing of the smallpox patient but it is admit-ted at the department that the American medical officers at Nagasaki, where there is a United States hospital, may be responsible for the fallure to remove the infected patient. Until all danger of further infection is removed it is recognized that it would be clearly improper for the vessel to receive the soldiers of General Chaffee's army. The authorities are therefore in a dilemma as to the best course to pursue in he matter. It is practically settled that he Thomas will have to take the place of he Indiana in bringing home the volun-

Delay in Transferring Chaffee's Men. The incident will cause a slight delay in | under that impulse. he transfer of General Chaffee's army to the Philippines.

It is the understanding at the State Depart nent that the American troops who re- It is said that the information he offered main in the forbidden city in Pekin are very few, and compose the legation guard, which is to be permanently retained in Pekin. They are now occupying the same place which they have held ever since the occuration of Pekin. ecupation of P they will remain where they are until a permanent United States legation comd it is supposed that pound has been secured.

OVER 12 PER CENT INCREASE. April Receipts of the City Post Office

Compared With a Year Ago. The receipts of the Washington post office for April were \$67,495, as against \$59,967 for April, 1900, the increase being \$7,528, or 12.5 per cent. The important post offices showing a greater percentage of increase than Washington during April, 1901, as compared with the same month in 1900 as compared with the same month in 1900 secrets for sale, and he was very much re-were as follows: New York, 13.8; Chicago, lieved to find that the man was not in his 23; Philadelphia, 14.3; Baltimore, 14.1; San Francisco, 15.7; Pittsburg, 16.5; Cleveland, 17.2; Buffalo, 17.9; Detroit, 13.7; Kansas City, 14.5; Minneapolis, 21.4; St. Paul, 19; Denver, 33; Providence, 21.7; Columbus, Ohio, 14.9; Atlanta, 17; Omaha, 13.1; New Haven, 13; Hartford, 14.3; Albany, 14.5; Los Angeles, 14.9; Springfield, Mass, 17.8; Memphis, 24.5; Peoria, Ill., 32; Portland, Me.,

17.8; Dallas, 23.8. smaller increase during April than Wash-ington were Boston, 11.5; St. Louis, 12.2; Brooklyn, 7; Milwaukee, 11.4; New Orleans, 10; Indianapolis, 5; Newark, N. J., 2.6; Toledo, 8.3; Lowell, Mass., 7.6; Syracuse, 9.1; Richmond, 6.8; Des Moines, 4.4; Worcester, Mass., 5.5; Dayton, Ohio, 3.1; Nashville, 8.4; Portland, Ore., 1.5; St. Joseph, Mo., 8.6;

The only important post offices in the United States showing a decrease in receipts were Louisville, the receipts of which leclined 9 per cent, and Jersey City, where the decrease was 22.3 per cent.

GERMANY'S ALLEGED ASPIRATIONS. state Department Reassured Regarding Venezuelan Coast Islands.

The following statement is furnished for publication: "The Department of State has ground for the belief that the German government | Evening Telegraph today prints the followdoes not contemplate the acquisition of any island on the Venezuelan coast, nor of harbor or coaling station in that vicinity.

Army Orders. Major Henry M. Adams, corps of engineers, has been granted four months' leave Ohio railroad. J. C. Stuart, general superof absence. Captain Powell Clayton, jr., 11th Cav-

alry, has been ordered to examination for

promotion. Major Charles A. Booth, 7th Infantry, now under orders to join his regiment in the Department of Alaska, has been detailed for duty as acting quartermaster and commissary on the transport Seward, sented in the directorate of the Baltimore scheduled to leave Seattle, Wash., the latter part of this month. Major Luther B. Grandy, surgeon, United States volunteers, recently appointed, now at Atlanta, Ga., upon the expiration of his leave will proceed to San Francisco for

transportation to Manila, where he will

e assigned to duty in the division of the

Promotions in the Treasury. Mr. Alexander F. McMillan of Michigan. chief of the miscellaneous division of the office of auditor for the treasury, at \$2,000,

building, at \$2,500. Mr. Albion B. Jameson of Pennsylvania has been recommended by the auditor to be promoted to chief of the internal revenue division, at \$2,000, in the same Both these employes were officers in the Union army during the civil war. Mr. C. C. Tyler of New York, chief of

has been selected for promotion to be as-

sistant superintendent of the treasury

ferred to be chief of the miscellaneous diin the office of auditor for treasury. Added to Gen. Miles' Staff.

Lieutenant General Miles has secured the detail of Captain Samuel Reber, signal corps, now stationed at Governor's Island. New York, as a member of his military staff to take the place of Lieutenant Colonel H. K. Balley of the infantry, who is to be transferred to the inspector general's department with the rank of major. Cap-tain Reber is the son-in-law of General Miles and will have the rank and pay of a heutenant colonel while acting as his aid-

TRANSPORTING TROOPS PROMPTLY DISMISSED

CHEAP PUBLICITY.

New rate for advertising

"Rooms for Rent," "Rooms

and Board," "Boarding," "Wanted-Help," "Wanted -Situations," went into effect May 1. See 12th page.

Department Employe Tried to Sell Government Information.

OFFER MADE TO NEELY'S COUNSEL

The Latter Notified the Attorney

CONFESSION OF CULPRIT

General.

William D. Williams, confidential secretary to Col. Edwards, chief of the insular government relating to the Neely case.

Yesterday Attorney General Knox was called up on the long-distance telephone by Judge Lindsay of New York, one of the attorneys for Neely, in the alleged Cuban postal frauds. Judge Lindsay said he had received a let-

ter from a man in Washington offering to sell him for \$200, and the expenses of a trip to New York, copies of correspondence between the War Department and the Department of Justice which would be of value to Neely's counsel. An answer was to be written to the general delivery of the

Attorney General Knox immediately placed the case in the hands of the secret service officials, after conferring with the War Department. Chief Wilkie detailed a man to watch the general delivery window, and shortly after 9 o'clock this morning young Williams appeared and asked for a letter for John B. Dickinson. He was followed to the War Department by the se-cret service officer, and Secretary Root was notified.

Williams was summoned immediately into the presence of the Secretary of War, Col. Edwards and Chief Wilkie and was shown the letter making the offer to Judge Lindsay. He denied having written it or having seen it. He was then asked to produce the letter he had received at the post office this morning.

The Culprit's Confession.

With this the young man gave up further dissimulation and acknowledged the authorship of the letter. He said that while the papers were on his desk a few days ago the impulse seized him to make a couple of hundred dollars, and he wrote the letter

After making this confession he was sum marily dismissed, further steps in the case being abandoned, inasmuch as he had not actually delivered the goods.

to sell is of no present value in the Neels It is an opinion written by Assistant Attorney General Beck upon one feature of the case, which might once have been of dered it valueless. Williams volunteered to turn the correspondence that he had at

tempted to sell to Judge Lindsay over to the officials here. Copies of Correspondence Found. After his confession the secret service officials went to his residence on 10th street northeast to search for the copies of cor

respondence offered for sale. They were found hidden under a pillow. Judge Lindsay's communication gratefully received by the Attorney General, who was anxious to locate immediately the official who was offering government department. Secretary Root was equally as

work of the secret service officials was gratifying to the heads of both departments. On the Temporary Rolls.

Williams has been on the temporary rolls of the War Department as a stenographer and typewriter since January 16, 1900. For four years before that date he was clerk to the House committee on claims. was a protege of Representative Brumm, and held the office of clerk to the committee on claim while that gentleman was

chairman. Mr. Williams is a citizen of Schuylkill county, Pa., and a constituent of Representative Brumm. It was through the influence of the latter that he secured his ap-pointment in the War Department. He has served almost continuously in the insular division of the Secretary's office, and acted as the confidential secretary of Col. Edwards, chief of the division. It was while acting in that capacity that he obtained the information which he was trying to misuse to the detriment of the govern-

NEW PRESIDENT FOR B. AND O. Rumor That L. F. Loree Will Get the

Place.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 11.-The

L. F. Loree, fourth vice president of the Pennsylvania company and general manager of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, is to be named within the next few days as president of the Baltimore and

made general superintendent of the entire Baltimore and Ohio lines. The Telegraph adds: "Such an arrange ment will place the Baltimore and Ohlo under the entire control of the Pennsylvania railroad. The latter is already repreand Ohio by four of its own people, and with Mr. Loree as the president its inter-

intendent of the middle and northwestern

division of the Baltimore and Ohio, is to be

ests would be all the more strongly cement-While no official announcement has been made of the appointment of Mr. Loree, the sources of information are such as to leave no doubt that this is the intention of the

Pennsylvania railroad. As general manager of the lines west of Pittsburg he has had excellent opportunity to study the Pennsylvania's interests in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio is the evident intention of the Pennsylvania railroad to build up its freight traffic from the west to Baltimore, which will give the company another terminal from thich to ship freight to foreign countries.

MORE BOERS KILLED.

Gen. Kitchener Also Reports the Capture of Others. LONDON, May 11.-Lord Kitchener reports to the war office, under date of Pretoria, May 10, as follows:

"Since May 5 28 Boers have been killed 6 wounded and 130 taken prisoners, and 183 have surrendered. Nine thousand rounds of ammunition, 230 wagons, 1,500 horses and large quantities of grain and stock have been captured." CAPE TOWN, May 11.- The South Afri-

ed to reconstruct the ministry, with Cecil Rhodes as premier, Dr. Jameson as colonial secretary and Sir John Gordon Sprigg as The premier (Sir John Gordon Sprigg).

can News today declares it has been decid-

however, authorized a statement that there was no foundation for the reports of the re-

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Talks of the Situation.

NEW YORK, May 11.-A representative of the Harriman syndicate made the fol-

cific could be obtained.

Stock Exchange Closed. With both the stock exchange and the censolidated exchange closed today, and stretches of water open to the ships of the

The Commercial Advertiser prints the fol-

There is no question of any trouble now

"I do not speculate myself in a single share, and the shares of the Great North-ern and of the Northern Pacific which I have today I shall keep, if I can, until doomsday. "The troubles which have been caused by

Friends Who Were Ruined. "I have received lots of letters," he said, "from friends of mine-men and womenpoor. They know that I was interested personally and largely in my properties,

not think that 'the community of interests' principle or idea is having a pretty severe "Well, that I cannot talk about now. I

LONDON, May 11.-A special meeting of sea to shake down her machinery and test the stock exchange committee has been her guns, prior to going to Newport, where summoned for Monday in the hope of the vessel will join the north Atlantic reaching a solution in the difficulty in squadron and take part in the usual sumwhich operators and brokers who have mer maneuvers along the New England given calls for Northern Pacific for the coast. The Illinois is a sister ship to the end of May and July find themselves. It Alabama and the Wisconsin. Like the developed today that every share here is

J. Pierpont Morgan will be in London this the meanwhile there is considerable anx-Though the closing of the stock ex-

Mr. Harry A. Auer, now an attorney of

visit to his parents, at 315 S street, Eck-Among the transatlantic travelers on the

American line steamship St. Louis, sailing Wednesday next for Southampton, are the following Washingtonians: F. B. Loomis, United States minister to Venezuela; Mrs. Loomis, Henry Adams, Loren Fletcher, Miss Fletcher, E. P. Hanna and Miss M.

and Views.

indulgent if he had not made sufficient preparation,
"The United States Steel Company," he remarked, "is so new, being really un-organized and in a state of formation, that

tons a year; had maintained a fleet of boats miles long to carry the ore from the lakes to Pittsburg. The company manufactured a great variety of Iron and steel articles,

ne parent company.
"The consolidation was effected in order to bring about greater harmony. Mr. Carnegie's idea was that a partner conducting the coke business, for instance, should be more in touch with one managing the ship-

the stock, and that was of ten shares to close a partnership." plants devoted to different purposes, such

"To start with," he said, "there is the one which is the basis of all iron and steel manufacture. The United States Steel Company now controls by ownership 80 per cent of all the known ore in the north-west. These mines were formerly owned ompany frequently was traded for that of another, because it was not applicable

"In the matter of shipping the ore another great advantage will be gained. Formerly frequently delays that were expen-We now own a fleet of 112 or 117

The parent company would, of on such directorates, but the director would have absolute control.